

# GNU Texinfo Reference Card

(for Texinfo version 6.5.90)

<http://www.gnu.org/software/texinfo/>

## Texinfo document skeleton

Texinfo source files are plain text; standard extensions are `.texinfo`, `.texi`, and `.txi`. A Texinfo file must begin with lines like this:

```
\input texinfo
@setfilename info-file-name
@settitle name-of-manual
...the contents of the Texinfo document, ending with:
@bye
```

## Texinfo @-commands

### Beginning a Texinfo document

The commands in this section are given approximately in the order in which they conventionally appear.

**@setfilename** *info-file-name* Provide a name to be used for the output files. Should be the first command in the input.

**@settitle** *title* Specify document *title*.

**@copying** Specify copyright and licensing text. Pair with **@end copying**.

**@insertcopying** Insert text defined by **@copying**.

#### *Internationalization*

**@documentencoding** *enc* Declare the input encoding to be *enc*; use right after **@setfilename**. Default is US-ASCII; other possibilities: UTF-8, ISO-8859-1, koi8-r, ...

**@documentlanguage** *LL*[\_*CC*] Declare the current language as the two-character ISO-639 abbreviation *LL*, optionally followed by an underscore and a two-letter ISO 3166 two-letter country code (*CC*). Default is `en_US`.

**@frenchspacing** `on/off` Control spacing after punctuation.

#### *Info directory specifications*

**@dircategory** *category name* Specify an Info directory section for this file's entries. Can be repeated. We try to follow the categories in the Free Software Directory.

**@direntry** Begin the Info directory menu entries for this file. Pair with **@end direntry**.

#### *HTML document description*

**@documentdescription** Set the document description text for HTML; default is just the title of the document. Pair with **@end documentdescription**.

#### *Title pages*

**@shorttitlepage** *title* Generate a minimal title page, generally for the first page of output in a long printed manual.

**@center** *line-of-text* Center *line-of-text*, usually for titles.

**@titlefont** *{text}* In a printed manual, print *text* in a larger than normal font. Ignored in Info.

**@titlepage** Begin the title page. Write the command on a line of its own, paired with **@end titlepage**. Ignored in Info.

**@title** *title* Within **@titlepage**, display *title* appropriately.

**@subtitle** *subtitle* Within **@titlepage**, display *subtitle*.

**@author** *author* Within **@titlepage**, display *author*.

#### *Tables of contents*

**@shortcontents** Print a short table of contents (chapter-level entries only). Not relevant to Info.

**@summarycontents** Synonym for **@shortcontents**.

**@contents** Print a complete table of contents. Has no effect in Info, which uses menus instead.

## Nodes

**@node** *name* Begin a new node.

**@top** *title* Mark the topmost **@node** in the file, which must be defined on the line immediately preceding **@top**. The *title* is formatted as a chapter-level heading. The entire top node, including the **@node** and **@top** lines, are normally enclosed with **@ifnottex ... @end ifnottex**.

**@anchor** *{name}* Define *name* as the current location, for use as a cross-reference target.

**@novalidate** Suppress validation of node references and omit creation of auxiliary files with TeX. Use before **@setfilename**.

## Chapter structuring

**@lowersections** Change subsequent chapters to sections, sections to subsections, and so on.

**@raisesections** Change subsequent sections to chapters, subsections to sections, and so on.

**@part** *title* Print part page, beginning a group of chapters; included in contents.

#### *Numbered, included in contents*

**@chapter** *title* Begin a numbered chapter; *title* appears in the table of contents.

**@centerchap** *title* Like **@chapter**, with chapter title centered.

#### *Context-dependent, included in contents*

**@section** *title* Begin a section within a chapter. Within **@chapter** and **@appendix**, the section is numbered; within **@unnumbered**, it is unnumbered.

**@subsection** *title* Begin a subsection within a section. Same context-dependent numbering as **@section**.

**@subsubsection** *title* Begin a numbered subsubsection within a subsection. Same context-dependent numbering as **@section**.

#### *Unnumbered, included in contents*

**@unnumbered** *title* Begin an unnumbered chapter.

**@unnumberedsec** *title* Begin an unnumbered section.

**@unnumberedsubsec** *title* Begin an unnumbered subsection.

**@unnumberedsubsubsec** *title* Begin an unnumbered subsubsection.

#### *Lettered and numbered, included in contents*

**@appendix** *title* Begin an appendix.

**@appendixsec** *title* Begin an appendix section within an appendix; **@appendixsection** is a synonym.

**@appendixsubsec** *title* Begin an appendix subsection; **@appendixsubsection** is a synonym.

**@appendixsubsubsec** *title* Begin an appendix subsubsection; **@appendixsubsubsection** is a synonym.

#### *Unnumbered, not in contents, no new page*

**@chapheading** *title* Print an unnumbered chapter-like heading.

**@majorheading** *title* Like **@chapheading**, but generate additional vertical whitespace before the heading.

**@heading** *title* Print an unnumbered section-like heading.

**@subheading** *title* Print an unnumbered subsection-like heading.

**@subsubheading** *title* Print an unnumbered subsubsection-like heading.

## Menus

**@menu** Mark the beginning of a menu of nodes in Info. No effect in a printed manual. Pair with **@end menu**.

**@detailmenu** Mark the (optional) detailed node listing in a master menu.

## Cross references

#### *Within the Info system*

**@xref** *{node, [entry], [node-title], [info-file], [manual]}* Makes a reference that starts with 'See' in a printed manual. Follow command with punctuation. Only the first argument is mandatory.

**@pxref** *{node, [entry], [node-title], [info-file], [manual]}* Like **@xref**, but starts with 'see' instead of 'See', and must be used inside parentheses.

**@ref** *{node, [entry], [node-title], [info-file], [manual]}* Like **@xref**, but produces only the bare reference without 'See' or 'see'; must be followed by a punctuation mark.

**@inforef** *{node, [entry-name], info-file}* Make a cross reference to an Info file for which there is no printed manual.

**@xrefautomaticsectiontitle** `on/off` By default, use the section title instead of the node name in cross references.

#### *Outside of Info*

**@url** *{url, [displayed-text], [replacement]}* Make a hyperlink reference to a uniform resource locator. **@uref** is a synonym.

**@cite** *{title}* Indicate the name of a book or other reference that has no Info file; no hyperlink.

## Marking text

#### *Markup for regular text*

**@abbr** *{abbreviation}* Indicate a general abbreviation, such as 'Comput.'

**@acronym** *{acronym}* Indicate an acronym written in all capital letters, such as 'NASA'.

**@dfn** *{term}* Indicate the introductory or defining use of a technical term.

**@emph** *{text}* Emphasize *text*, by using italics where possible, and enclosing in asterisks in Info.

**@strong** *{text}* Emphasize *text* even more strongly, by using bold where possible; still enclosed in asterisks in Info.

**@sub** *{text}* Set *text* as a subscript.

**@sup** *{text}* Set *text* as a superscript.

**@var** *{metasyntactic-variable}* Indicate a meta variable (a name that stands for another piece of text).

#### *Markup for literal text*

**@code** *{sample-code}* Indicate an expression, a syntactically complete token, or a program name. Unquoted in Info output.

**@command** *{command-name}* Indicate a system command name, such as `ls`.

**@email** *{address, [displayed-text]}* Indicate an email address.

**@env** *{environment-variable}* Indicate an environment variable name, such as `PATH`.

**@file** *{filename}* Indicate the name of a file, buffer, node, directory, etc.

**@indicateurl** *{url}* Indicate a uniform resource locator, but without creating any hyperlink.

**@kbd** *{keyboard-characters}* Indicate characters of input to be typed by users.

**@key** *{key-name}* Indicate the name of a key on a keyboard.

**@option** *{option-name}* Indicate a command-line option, such as `-v` and `--help`.

**@samp** *{text}* Indicate a sequence of literal characters, in general. Quoted in Info output.

`@verb {delimchar literal-text delimchar}` Output *literal-text*, delimited by the single character *delimchar*, exactly as is, including any whitespace or Texinfo special characters. Example: `@verb{|@ @|}`.

#### GUI sequences

`@arrow {}` Insert a right arrow glyph,  $\rightarrow$ .  
`@clicksequence {action @click{ action ... }` Represent a sequence of GUI actions or clicks.  
`@click {}` Represent a single ‘click’ in a `@clicksequence`.  
`@clickstyle @cmd` Execute `@cmd` for each `@click`; default is `@arrow`. Empty braces usually following `@cmd` are omitted here.

#### Math

`@math {math}` Format the given math (inline);  $\backslash$  becomes an escape character, and all plain TeX math is available.  
`@minus {}` Insert a minus sign, ‘ $-$ ’.  
`@\` Inside `@math`, insert a math backslash,  $\backslash$ .  
`@geq {}` Insert a greater-than-or-equal sign,  $\geq$ .  
`@leq {}` Insert a less-than-or-equal sign,  $\leq$ .

#### Explicit font selection

`@b {text}` Set *text* in a bold font.  
`@i {text}` Set *text* in an italic font.  
`@r {text}` Set *text* in the regular roman font.  
`@sansserif {text}` Set *text* in a sans serif font if possible.  
`@sc {text}` Set *text* in a small caps font in printed output, and uppercase in Info. No other font command has any effect in Info.  
`@slanted {text}` Set *text* in a slanted (oblique) font if possible.  
`@t {text}` Set *text* in a fixed-width, typewriter-like font.

## Block environments

‘Environments’ in Texinfo begin with `@envname` on a line of its own and continue through the following lines of input until the corresponding `@end envname` is seen.

`@cartouche` Highlight a block of text by drawing a box with rounded corners around it. Pair with `@end cartouche`. No effect in Info.  
`@exdent line-of-text` Output *line-of-text* without any indentation.  
`@indent` Insert normal paragraph indentation.  
`@noindent` Omit the normal indentation when starting a new paragraph; often used after environments.

#### Normally-filled displays using regular text fonts

In these environments, the input is automatically rebroken into lines of output as usual.

`@quotation` Fill text, indent on both left and right, retain normal text font. Often used for quoting text. Pair with `@end quotation`.  
`@smallquotation` Like `@quotation`, but select a smaller (text) font where possible. Pair with `@end quotation`.  
`@indentedblock` Fill text, indent on left (but not right), retain normal text font. Pair with `@end indentedblock`.  
`@smallindentedblock` Like `@indentedblock`, but select a smaller (text) font where possible. Pair with `@end smallindentedblock`.  
`@raggedright` Leave right end ragged, but otherwise fill text; retain normal text font. Pair with `@end raggedright`.

#### Line-for-line displays using regular text fonts

In these environments, each line of input is a line of output.

`@display` Begin displayed text: do not fill, but indent text on left; retain normal text font. Pair with `@end display`.  
`@smalldisplay` Like `@display`, but select a smaller (text) font where possible. Pair with `@end smalldisplay`.

`@format` Begin formatted text: do not fill, retain normal margins and normal text font. Pair with `@end format`.

`@smallformat` Like `@format`, but select a smaller (text) font where possible. Pair with `@end smallformat`.

`@flushleft` Left justify lines, leaving the right end ragged: do not fill text, retain normal margins and normal text font. Pair with `@end flushleft`.

`@flushright` Right justify lines, leaving the left end ragged: do not fill text, retain normal margins and normal text font. Pair with `@end flushright`.

#### Displays using fixed-width fonts

In these environments also, each line of input is a line of output.

`@example` Begin an example. Indent text, do not fill, and select fixed-width font. Pair with `@end example`.

`@smallexample` Like `@example`, but where possible, print text in a smaller font. Pair with `@end smallexample`.

`@lisp` Like `@example`, but specifically for an example of Lisp code. Pair with `@end lisp`.

`@smalllisp` Begin an example specifically of Lisp code; same effects as `@smallexample`. Pair with `@end smalllisp`.

`@verbatim` Output the text of the environment exactly as is, without indentation. Pair with `@end verbatim`.

## Lists and tables

`@itemize mark-command` Begin an unordered list, using `@item` for each entry, which consist of indented paragraphs, with a mark such as `@bullet` inside the left margin at the beginning of each item. Pair with `@end itemize`.

`@enumerate [number-or-letter]` Begin a numbered list, using `@item` for each entry. Optionally, start list with *number-or-letter* and count from there; by default, number consecutively from ‘1’. Pair with `@end enumerate`.

`@table formatting-command` Begin a two-column table (description list), using `@item` for each entry. Write each first column entry on the same line as `@item`. *formatting-command* is applied to each first column entry. Pair with `@end table`.

`@ftable formatting-command` Like `@table`, but automatically enter each first column entry in the function index.

`@vtable formatting-command` Like `@table`, but automatically enter each first column entry in the variable index.

`@multitable column-width-spec` Begin multi-column table; start rows with `@item` or `@headitem`. Pair with `@end multitable`.

`@tab` Separate columns in a row of a multitable.

`@item` Begin an item for the list and table commands.

`@itemx` Used only with `@table`. Like `@item` but do not generate extra preceding vertical space. When several items have the same description, use `@item` for the first and `@itemx` for the rest.

`@headitem` Used only for multitable. Like `@item`, but indicates a heading row.

`@headitemfont {text}` Set *text* in the heading row font.

`@asis text` Prints *text* as-is; used as *formatting-command* for tables when no highlighting is desired.

## Floating displays

`@float` Environment enclosing material which can float. Pair with `@end float`.

`@listoffloats` Generate a list of floats for a given float type.

`@caption` Define the full caption for a `@float` anywhere in the float environment.

`@shortcaption` Define the short caption for a `@float`, used in the list of floats.

`@image {filename, [width], [height], [alt], [ext]}` Include graphics image in external *filename* scaled to the given width and/or height, using *alt* text and looking for ‘*filename.ext*’ first. Can occur inline or by itself on the page.

#### Footnotes

`@footnote {text-of-footnote}` Insert a footnote: *text-of-footnote* is printed at the bottom of the page by TeX, while Info and others may format at either (by default) the end of the current node, or in a separate node.

`@footnotestyle style` Specify footnote style: ‘end’ or ‘separate’.

## Indices

`@cindex entry` Add entry to the index of concepts.

`@findex entry` Add entry to the index of functions.

`@kindex entry` Add entry to the index of keys.

`@pindex entry` Add entry to the index of programs.

`@tindex entry` Add entry to the index of data types.

`@vindex entry` Add entry to the index of variables.

`@defindex newidx` Define a new index and its indexing command. Format entries as regular text.

`@defcodeindex newidx` Define a new index and its indexing command (namely, `@newidxindex`). Format entries in this index with `@code`.

`@syncodeindex from-index to-index` Merge the contents of *from-index* into *to-index*, formatting the entries in *from-index* with `@code`.

`@synindex from-index to-index` Merge the contents of *from-index* into *to-index*; no special formatting.

`@printindex index-name` Generate an alphabetized index (using two columns in a printed manual).

`@sortas {key}` Specify a string by which to sort an index entry.

## Insertions within a paragraph

#### Characters special to Texinfo

`@@`, `@atchar {}` Insert an at sign, ‘@’.

`@{`, `@lbracechar {}` Insert a left brace, ‘{’.

`@}`, `@rbracechar {}` Insert a right brace, ‘}’.

`@backslashchar {}` Insert a typewriter backslash,  $\backslash$ .

`@&`, `@ampchar {}` Insert an ampersand, ‘&’.

`@comma {}` Insert a comma character; needed only when a literal comma would be an argument separator, as in `@xref`.

`@hashchar {}` Insert a hash character, `#`; needed only when a literal hash would introduce a `#line` directive.

`@whitespace` An `@` followed by a space, tab, or newline produces a normal, stretchable, interword space.

#### Spacing refinements

`@:` Tell TeX to refrain from inserting extra whitespace after an immediately preceding period, question mark, exclamation mark, or colon, as TeX normally would.

`@.` Insert a period that ends a sentence; typically needed after an end-of-sentence capital letter.

`@?` Insert a question mark that ends a sentence.

`@!` Insert an exclamation point that ends a sentence.

`@dmn {dimension}` Format a unit of measure, as in ‘12pt’. Causes TeX to insert a thin space before *dimension*. No effect in Info.

#### Accents

Braces are optional for the arguments to the accent commands, with the exception of `@tieaccent`.

`@" c` Generate an umlaut, ö.

@' *c* Generate an acute accent, ó.  
 @, *c* Generate a cedilla accent, ç.  
 @= *c* Generate a macron accent, ô.  
 @^ *c* Generate a circumflex (hat) accent, ô.  
 @' *c* Generate a grave accent, ó.  
 @~ *c* Generate a tilde accent, ô.  
 @dotaccent *c* Generate a dot (over) accent, ô.  
 @H *c* Generate a long Hungarian umlaut accent, ô.  
 @ogonek *c* Generate an ogonek diacritic, ą.  
 @ringaccent *c* Generate a ring accent, ô.  
 @tieaccent {cc} Generate a tie-after accent, ô; argument must be given in braces.  
 @u *c* Generate a breve accent, ô.  
 @ubaraccent *c* Generate an underbar accent, ó.  
 @udotaccent *c* Generate an underdot accent, ó.  
 @v *c* Generate a check (hacek) accent, ô.

#### Non-English characters

@AA {}, @aa {} Generate uppercase Å and lowercase å.  
 @AE {}, @ae {} Generate uppercase Æ and lowercase æ.  
 @DH {}, @dh {} Generate uppercase Ð and lowercase ð.  
 @L {}, @l {} Generate uppercase Ł and lowercase ł.  
 @O {}, @o {} Generate uppercase Ø and lowercase ø.  
 @OE {}, @oe {} Generate uppercase Œ and lowercase œ.  
 @TH {}, @th {} Generate uppercase Þ and lowercase þ.  
 @dotless {i|j} Generate dotless i and j.  
 @exclamdown {} Generate an upside-down exclamation point, ¡.  
 @ordf {}, @ordm {} Generate º and lower case º.  
 @questiondown {} Generate an upside-down question mark, ¿.  
 @ss {} Generate the German sharp-S (es-zet) letter, ß.

#### Other text characters and logos

@LaTeX {} Insert the L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X logo.  
 @TeX {} Insert the T<sub>E</sub>X logo.  
 @bullet {} Insert a large round dot, • (\* in Info).  
 @copyright {} Insert the copyright symbol, ©.  
 @dots {} Insert an ellipsis, '...'.  
 @enddots {} Insert an end-of-sentence ellipsis, '...' (more following space in T<sub>E</sub>X.)  
 @euro {} Insert the Euro currency sign, €.

@guillemetleft{} @guillemetright{} @guillemotleft{}  
 @guillemotright @guilsinglleft{} @guilsinglright{}  
 @quotedblbase{} @quotedblleft @quotedblright{}  
 @quoteleft{} @quoteright{} @quotingslbase{} Insert various quotation marks: « » «<sub>1</sub> » «<sub>2</sub> » „ “ ” ‘ ’ ‚ .  
 @pounds {} Insert the pounds sterling currency sign, £.  
 @registeredymbol {} Insert the registered symbol, ®.  
 @textdegree {} Insert the degree symbol, °.  
 @today {} Insert the current date, in '1 Jan 2000' style.  
 @U{x} Insert Unicode character U+x (hex).

#### Glyphs for code examples

@equiv {} Indicate equivalence of two forms, ≡.  
 @error {} Indicate an error message, error .  
 @expansion {} Indicate the result of a macro expansion, ↦.  
 @point {} Indicate the position of point in a buffer, \*.  
 @print {} Indicate printed output, ↵.  
 @result {} Indicate the result of an expression, ⇒.

## Making and preventing breaks

@\* Force a line break.

@/ Generates no output, but allows a line break.  
 @- Insert a discretionary hyphenation point.  
 @hyphenation {hy-phen-a-ted words} Explicitly define hyphenation points.  
 @tie {} Generate a normal interword space at which a line break is not allowed.  
 @w {text} Disallow line breaks within text.  
 @refill Does nothing (previously refilled and indented the preceding paragraph for Info).

#### Vertical space

@group ... @end group In T<sub>E</sub>X output, disallow page breaks in enclosed text; ignored otherwise.  
 @need *mils* Start a new page in a printed manual if fewer than *mils* thousandths of an inch remain on the current page. Ignored in other formats.  
 @page Start a new page in a printed manual. Ignored in other formats.  
 @sp *n* Skip *n* blank lines.  
 @vskip *amount* In a printed manual, insert whitespace *amount*. Ignored in other formats.

## Definition commands

The ...*x* variant of each command is analogous to @item*x*, leaving no extra space above. All definition commands must be written entirely on one line. Multiword arguments must be enclosed in braces. Descriptive text follows, ended by '@end *defcmdname*'.

#### Function-like definitions, untyped

@defn{x} *category name arguments* Format a description for a function, interactive command, or similar entity that may take arguments. Its arguments are the *category* of entity being described, the *name* of this particular entity, and the entity's *arguments*, if any.  
 @defun{x} *name arguments* Format a description for a function; equivalent to '@defn Function ...'.  
 @defmac{x} *name arguments* Format a description for a macro; equivalent to '@defn Macro ...'.  
 @defspec{x} *name arguments* Format a description for a special form; equivalent to '@defn {Special Form} ...'.

#### Function-like definitions, typed

@deftypefn{x} *category data-type name arguments* Like @defn, but for typed entities.  
 @deftypefun{x} *data-type name arguments* Like @defun, but for typed entities; equivalent to '@deftypefn Function ...'.

#### Variable-like definitions, untyped

@defvr{x} *category name* Format a description for any kind of variable. Its arguments are the *category* of the entity and the *name* of this particular entity.  
 @defvar{x} *name* Format a description for a variable; equivalent to '@defvr Variable ...'.  
 @defopt{x} *name* Format a description for a user option; equivalent to '@defvar {User Option} ...'.

#### Variable-like definitions, typed

@deftypevr{x} *category data-type name* Like @defvr, but for typed entities.  
 @deftypevar{x} *data-type name* Like @defvar, but for typed entities; equivalent to '@deftypevr Variable ...'.

#### Type definitions

@deftp{x} *category name attributes* Format a description for a data type. Its arguments are the *category*, the *name* of the type (e.g., 'int'), and then the *attributes* of objects of that type.

#### Object-oriented entities, untyped

@defcv{x} *category class name* Format a description for a variable associated with a class in object-oriented programming.  
 @defivar{x} *class name* Format a description for an instance variable *name* in object-oriented programming; equivalent to '@defcv {Instance Variable of} ...'.  
 @defmethod{x} *class name arguments* Format a description for method *name*; equivalent to '@defop {Method on} ...'.  
 @defop{x} *category class name arguments* Format a description for an operation in object-oriented programming. Its arguments are the *category* of the variable, the *class* to which it belongs, its *name*, and any *arguments*.

#### Object-oriented entities, typed

@deftypecv{x} *category class datatype name* Like @defcv, but for typed class variables.  
 @deftypeivar{x} *class data-type name* Like @defivar, but for typed instance variables.  
 @deftypemethod{x} *class data-type name arguments* Format a description for a typed method in object-oriented programming; equivalent to '@deftypeop {Method on} ...'.  
 @deftypeop{x} *category class data-type name arguments* Format a description for a typed operation in object-oriented programming.

## Conditionally (in)visible text

@comment *comment* Begin a comment in Texinfo. The rest of the line is not visible in any output.  
 @c *comment* Synonym for @comment. DEL also starts a comment.  
 @ignore ... @end ignore Text that will not appear in any output.

#### Output formats

@ifdocbook ... @end ifdocbook Texinfo text to appear only in Docbook output.  
 @ifhtml ... @end ifhtml Text to appear only in HTML output.  
 @ifinfo ... @end ifinfo Text to appear in both Info and (for historical compatibility) plain text output.  
 @ifplaintext ... @end ifplaintext Text to appear only in plain text output.  
 @iftex ... @end iftex Text to appear only in the T<sub>E</sub>X output.  
 @ifxml ... @end ifxml Text to appear only in XML output.  
 @ifnotdocbook @ifnothtml @ifnotplaintext @ifnottex @ifnotxml ... @end ifnotformat Begin text to be ignored in one output format but no others: @ifnothtml text is omitted from HTML output, etc.  
 @ifnotininfo ... @end ifnotininfo Like the other @ifnot... commands, but omit from plain text output as well as Info.  
 @inlinfmt {*format, text*} Include Texinfo *text* only in *format* output.  
 @inlinfmtifelse {*format, then-text, else-text*} Include either *then-text* or *else-text* according to whether *format* is output.

#### Raw formatter text

@docbook ... @end docbook Enter Docbook completely.  
 @html ... @end html Enter HTML completely.  
 @tex ... @end tex Enter T<sub>E</sub>X completely (e.g., \ becomes an escape character).  
 @xml ... @end xml Enter XML completely.  
 @inlineraw {*format, text*} Include raw *text* only in *format* output.

### Document variables

**@set name [string]** Define the Texinfo variable *name*, optionally to the value *string*.  
**@clear name** Undefine *name*.  
**@value {name}** Insert the value of *name*.  
**@ifset name ... @end ifset** If *name* is set, format enclosed text.  
**@ifclear name ... @end ifclear** If *name* is not set, format enclosed text.  
**@inlineifset {name, text}** If *name* is set, format *text*.  
**@inlineifclear {name, text}** If *name* is not set, format *text*.

### Testing for commands

**@ifcommanddefined cmd ... @end ifcommanddefined**  
Text to appear only if *cmd* is defined ...  
**@ifcommandnotdefined cmd ... @end ifcommandnotdefined**  
... or not defined.  
**txicommandconditionals** Texinfo variable predefined to true.

## Defining new Texinfo commands

**@alias new=existing** Make the command *@new* a synonym for the existing command *@existing*.  
**@macro macroname {params} ... @end macro** Define a new Texinfo command *@macroname*.  
**@unmacro macroname** Undefine *@macroname* if it is defined.  
**@definfoenclose newcmd, before, after** Can only be used within *@ifinfo*; create a new command that encloses its argument in the *before* and *after* strings.

## File inclusion

**@include filename** Read the contents of Texinfo source file *filename*.  
**@verbatiminclude filename** Incorporate the contents of *filename* in the output, exactly as is (in the fixed-width font).

## Formatting and headers/footers for T<sub>E</sub>X

**@allowcodebreaks true|false** Control breaks at - and \_ in T<sub>E</sub>X; default true.  
**@finalout** Omit large black rectangles at overfull lines in T<sub>E</sub>X output.  
**@fonttextsize 10|11** Change size of main body font in T<sub>E</sub>X.

### Paper sizes

The default paper size is US letter-size, 8x11in.

**@smallbook** Format for a 7x9.25in trim size.  
**@afourpaper, @afivepaper** Format for A4 and A5 paper sizes.  
**@afourlatex** Variant for A4 with more whitespace.  
**@afourwide** Format for A4 in landscape.  
**@pagesizes [width][, height]** Format for the explicitly given page dimensions, *width* by *height*.

### Page headers and footers

**@oddfooting [left] @| [center] @| [right]**  
**@oddheading [left] @| [center] @| [right]** Specify page footings resp. headings for odd-numbered (right-hand) pages.  
**@evenfooting [left] @| [center] @| [right]**  
**@evenheading [left] @| [center] @| [right]** Specify page footings resp. headings for even-numbered (left-hand) pages.  
**@everyfooting [left] @| [center] @| [right]**  
**@everyheading [left] @| [center] @| [right]** Specify page footings resp. headings for every page.

**@thischapter, @thischaptername, @thischapternum, @thisfile, @thispage, @thistitle** These commands are only allowed in a heading or footing. They stand for, respectively, the number and name of the current chapter (in the format ‘Chapter 1: Title’), the current chapter name only (‘Title’), the current chapter number only (‘1’), the filename, the current page number, and the title of the document.

## Document preferences

It is usually best to omit any of these (merely preferential) settings from the Texinfo document, so users can easily override the defaults when processing the document.

**@codequoteundirected on|off** Use undirected single quote for ‘; default off.

**@codequotebacktick on|off** Use backtick (standalone grave accent) for ‘; default off.

**@deftypefnnewline on|off** Put return type on a line by itself; default off.

**@exampleindent indent** Indent example-like environments by *indent* number of spaces (perhaps 0).

**@firstparagraphindent insert|none** Indent first paragraphs after section headings, or not.

**@headings on|off|single|double** Turn page headings on or off, specify single-sided or double-sided page headings for printing.

**@kbdinputstyle code|distinct|example** Specify font for *@kbd*: normal *@code* font, a distinct (slanted) typewriter font, or a distinct font only within *@example* and similar.

**@paragraphindent indent** Indent paragraphs by *indent* number of spaces (perhaps 0); preserve source file indentation if *indent* is the string *asis*.

**@setchapternewpage on|off|odd** Specify whether chapters start on new pages, and if so, whether on odd-numbered (right-hand) new pages; also set page headings accordingly.

**@urefbreakstyle after|before|none** Specify how *@uref* should break at special characters; default *after*.

## Ending a Texinfo document

**@bye** End reading the Texinfo source. Any following text in the file is ignored.

Finally, this meta-command doesn’t fit anywhere else:

**@errormsg {msg}** Report *msg* as an error.

## Reading Info files

There are two main Info readers: **M-x info (C-h i)** in GNU Emacs, and the standalone **info** program. These basic keystrokes work in both.

<b>q</b>	Quit Info altogether.
<b>h</b>	Invoke the Info tutorial.
<b>Up</b>	Move up one line.
<b>Down</b>	Move down one line.
<b>DEL</b>	Scroll backward one screenful.
<b>SPC</b>	Scroll forward one screenful.
<b>Home, b</b>	Go to the beginning of this node.
<b>End</b>	Go to the end of this node.
<b>TAB</b>	Skip to the next hypertext link.
<b>RET</b>	Follow the hypertext link under the cursor.
<b>l</b>	Go back to the last node seen in this window.
<b>[</b>	Go to the previous node in the document.
<b>]</b>	Go to the next node in the document.
<b>p</b>	Go to the previous node on this level.
<b>n</b>	Go to the next node on this level.
<b>u</b>	Go up one level.
<b>t</b>	Go to the top node of this document.
<b>d</b>	Go to the main ‘directory’ node.
<b>1..9</b>	Pick the first...ninth item in this node’s menu.
<b>0</b>	Pick the last item in this node’s menu.
<b>m</b>	Pick a menu item specified by name.
<b>f</b>	Follow a cross reference specified by name.
<b>g</b>	Go to a node specified by name.
<b>s</b>	Search forward for a specified string.
<b>{</b>	Search for previous occurrence.
<b>}</b>	Search for next occurrence.
<b>i</b>	Search for a specified string in the index, and select the node referenced by the first entry found.
<b>I</b>	Synthesize menu of matching index entries.
<b>C-g</b>	Cancel the current operation.

The Texinfo manual is available via **info texinfo** (and at <http://www.gnu.org/software/texinfo/manual>).

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